

ATTACHMENT B

DEFINITIONS

Auxiliary Engine: An engine on an ocean-going vessel designed primarily to provide power for uses other than propulsion, except that all diesel-electric engines shall be considered “auxiliary diesel engines” for purposes of this regulation.

Baseline Fleet Emissions: The total emissions (NOx and PM) from all vessels in a fleet during all berthing times in a calendar year or other specified time period. For purposes of calculating the baseline fleet emissions, the auxiliary engines on the vessels in the fleet shall be assumed to use marine diesel fuel while at berth.

Berthing Time: The time period that begins when the vessel is first tied to the berth and ends when the vessel is untied from the berth.

California Ports: The Port of Hueneme, the Port of Los Angeles (POLA) and Port of Long Beach (POLB), the Port of Oakland, the Port of San Diego, and the Port of San Francisco. For purposes of this regulation, POLA and POLB are treated as one port.

Container Vessel: A self-propelled ocean-going vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry uniform-sized ocean freight containers.

Control Technologies: Technologies, techniques, or measures that reduce the emissions of NOx and PM from an auxiliary diesel engine other than shutting down the engine. These alternatives can include technologies such as distributed generation, grid-based shore power, vessel-side and shore-side alternatives, etc.

Distributed Generation: Electric generation located near the place of use. A variety of technologies can be used for DG, including fuel cells, reciprocating engines (external and internal combustion), and gas turbines.

Fleet: “Fleet” means all container, passenger, and refrigerated cargo vessels, visiting a specific California port, which are owned and operated by, or otherwise under the direct control, of the same person. Direct control includes, but is not limited to, vessels that carry cargo or passengers for the person pursuant to a charter agreement or other arrangement with a third-party for the third party to operate the vessel. For purposes of this definition, “direct control” does not include the vessel master or any other member of the vessel crew, unless the crew member is also the owner of the vessel. For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to have separate fleets for each California port visited and each fleet is composed of one type of vessel. For example, if a person owns or operates vessels that visit both the Port of Los Angeles and Port of Oakland,

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that person is deemed to have two fleets, one a “POLA-based fleet” and the other a “Port of Oakland-based fleet.”

Grid-Based Shore Power: Refers to electrical power being provided by the local utility.

Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx): Compounds of nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and other oxides of nitrogen, which are typically created during combustion processes and are major contributors to smog formation and acid deposition.

Particulate Matter (PM): Is any material except uncombined water, which can exist in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

Passenger Vessel: A self-propelled vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry people.

Post-Baseline Fleet Emissions: means the total emissions from all vessels in a fleet after the application of alternative control technologies during all berthing times in a calendar year or other specified time period.

Refrigerated Cargo (Reefer) Vessel: A self-propelled vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry refrigerated cargo. Reefer vessels include vessels where the cargo may be stored in large refrigerated rooms within the vessel or vessels that carry exclusively refrigerated cargo containers.

Shore-Side Alternative Control: Emission controls installed at the wharf (e.g. a ‘bonnet’ capture and treat exhaust technology)

Terminal: A facility consisting of wharves, piers, docks and other berthing locations and adjacent storage, which are used primarily for loading and unloading of passengers, cargo or material from vessels or the temporary storage of this cargo or material on-site.

Terminal Operator: A person that leases terminal property from a port for the purpose of loading and unloading of passengers, cargo or material from vessels or the temporary storage of this cargo or material on-site.

Vessel Fleet Operator: Any person, agent, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, limited liability company, consortium, or any other commercial relationship that operates a fleet.

Vessel-Side Alternative Control: Emission controls installed on the vessels (e.g. particulate control traps, selective catalytic reduction units, alternative fuels)

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Visit: The time period that begins when an ocean-going vessel initially ties to a berth (the beginning of the visit) and ends when it casts off the lines (the end of the visit) at a berth in a California port. Separate and sequential visits shall collectively be deemed a single visit when a vessel ties to two or more berths at the same California port and the time interval between leaving one berth and tying to another berth in the same port is less than two hours.